14 more days until Christmas ... and kids wondering what Santa Eaton will bring them this year ...

THE NEW CANADIAN

An Independent Weekly for Canadians of Japanese Origin

Snow—sure looks beautiful on them thar hills but when you get hit with some—ohhh brother ! ! !

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Montreal Mecca As Migration Eastward Holds Steady Pace

Diverse Movement To Southern Ontario

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Montreal, largest and most cosmopolitan city in the Dominion, beckoned to the largest number of Japanese reallocees moving eastward in November, and despite the approach of winter the pace of the movement continued unabated, lists released by Mrs. C. V. Booth of the Security Commission indicated this week.

November's total of 140 approached the September record, and topped October by over a third.

Lemon Creek was again the B.C. centre saying farewell to the largest number of residents. Its total of 55 was rivalled only by Slocan's 39, which includes a considerable Selective Service transfer.

This factor figured in the lists for the first time, with a group of 25 young men sent to Fort William in Northern Ontario under Selective Service authorization.

Tashme, usually among the tail-enders in relocation lists, followed Slocan with a total of 14. Two large family groups are included in this number.

The Quebec metropolis welcomed fifty new residents as individuals and family groups migrated from such widely scattered places as Lemon Creek, Tashme, McGillvray Falls and Rogers. As in previous months, families boasted the total with 22 children, 10 of whom were in the Montreal group.

SOUTHERN ONTARIO

Hamilton with 14, St. Thomas with 13, Toronto, 12, and Brantford, 10, were the chief Southern Ontario cities receiving reallocees. Grimsby, Guelph, Port Credit and Schreiber accounted chiefly for the balance.

The growing group of former West Coasters settling in Montreal has raised speculation as to the possibility of resettling former service businessmen in the city, who might depend to a certain extent upon a Japanese clientele.

These lines might include barbering, shoe repairing, and other personal services, in which a large number of married men formerly specialised in coastal centres.

Canadian Reflection

By NELLIE McCAY

(The following brief article was written by Mrs McCay, well-known to most of our readers and to a host of others as the driving spirit behind the former Vancouver Folk Festival Society, now organised as a branch of the Canadian Folk Society. It was prompted by a report in the Nov. 13 issue of The New Canadian, on an address given to the Port Arthur Women's Canadian Club by Mrs. F. J. Ralston, Vancouver M.L.A. Mrs. McCay is now in Toronto, where, she writes, "I have been asked to speak in many places—because people want to know more of the Japanese Canadians. They find them excellent folk and are not ALL opposed to knowing them first hand.")

IMPROVE REFLECTION

Those we meet are to a great extent but a reflection of ourselves—so wrote Emerson. According to Mrs. F. J. Ralston's remarks to the Port Arthur Canadian Club, our Japanese Canadians have certainly had a very doubtful type of English-speaking Canadians to reflect. This cannot be blamed on the citizens of Canada as a whole. It is British Columbia which has been the sole keeper of the pattern after which the Japanese have fashioned themselves. The British Columbia school system has given them their education; British Columbia missions and churches contributed to their spiritual well-being—in part at any rate; British Columbia business ethics were these by which their economic life was governed; British Columbia laws were respected. If Emerson is correct in his point of view—how about it?

It seems to me that something must be done. If we do not like the reflection, let us be honest and improve the reflected by adopting the philosophy of "Create in us a pure, a clean and an upright heart—that ours may be an inheritance, ancient, imperishable and everlasting." God give us men and women whose honor for truth is esteemed the only goal worth striving for. Surely poor suffering humans need grace to face the problems of world postwar justice.

Personally, I do feel competent to voice an opinion. I have known many, many Orientals. It gives me pleasure to list some of them among my best friends from the most modest home to the finest in the city or country, their way of living is wholesome, clean and hospitable. Their love of the beautiful is evident in humble veranda gardens of prize "mums", in the will to do fine objects of Art, both Oriental and Occidental.

Their children, from an Anglican mission report read in my own home, are the best-nourished children on the lower mainland. They have lived in my home, and without exception they were willing, honorable, kind and generous.

ESSAYS ON CITIZENSHIP

One further point. On many occasions, prizes were awarded by their own youth groups, for the best essays [illegible] in contests with the [illegible] always on citizenship. How to be an asset to the community? Where [illegible] in British Columbia was that [illegible] song of a youth group? [illegible] give me the clear yellow on the [illegible]. When it lies in the heart [illegible] God must weep.

No one group of people, no matter their origin, is perfect. But are English-speaking Canadians really playing "Cricket" when we deliberately damn a group of sorely beset people, who are a product of our civilization, by accusing them of unspeakable disloyalty to the land which is theirs, without first by fair means proving them otherwise?

Christianity can be a fine talking point. Why not try really living the story and face tomorrow with a heart strong enough for any fate!

Return to Coast Will Be Interesting Problem Reports Prairie Paper

LETHBRIDGE, Alta.—In a lengthy editorial page story November 30, the Lethbridge Herald said that one of their staff reporters, on visiting Vancouver, had found that British Columbia opinion was strongly opposed to the return of the Japanese to the Pacific Coast.

Two reasons given for this attitude, the Herald reporter said, were that after Pearl Harbour "no one would ever trust them again—not the individual Jap, but the Japanese in the mass," and that "the Japanese are unfair competition in any line of endeavor, and they can't [illegible] with white people."

"Invariably the mention of Lethbridge with its beet sugar industry brought up the question of the evacuated Japanese," said the story.

"Told that the Japs were good workers and that, in the labor shortage, they had helped to save the day in the Alberta sugar beet fields, the reply was: 'Sure they're good workers, but we don't want them back here.'"

"The west coasters don't care very much if the Japs stay in South Alberta irrigated areas or in Manitoba or wherever—they're just determined they are not going back to the coast. That's one of Canada's little postwar problems. It will be very interesting to see how it works out," concludes the article.

Lift Ban On B.C. Jobs For Present

Concert Gives Thanks For Hospitality In London, St. Thomas

LONDON, Ont.—Canadian Japanese of London and St. Thomas entertained representatives of organizations in both cities at a gathering in the Labor Temple here on November 18, attended by about 100 people, reports the London Free Press.

The entertainers arranged the party to show their appreciation for the hospitality shown them since their arrival in this district during the past year and a half.

Groups represented included the Y.M.C.A., the United Church, the Anglican Young People's Association, educational leaders and a special advisory board set-up for assisting Canadian-Japanese.

Two plays were presented by Canadian girls, musical numbers were presented, while the evening was rounded out with refreshments and dancing.

COLLEGE STAND AIDS DEMOCRATIC IDEAL

TORONTO, Ont.—Under a new procedure being adopted, Japanese American college students will now find it much easier to carry on with their education, the Toronto Placement Officer has been advised by C. V. Hibbard, Director of the National Japanese American Student Relocation Council at Philadelphia.

Large numbers of Nisei Americans have been admitted to colleges and universities during the past year, Mr. Hibbard states. At present there are over 1600 of them studying in what is known as "cleared" universities. That is, after the assent of the college authorities to receive the Nisei had been given, the approval of the War Department was required.

Under the new procedure, War Department approval is waived and admission to schools will be based upon the college authorities reaction to the applicant's personal record for loyalty and good behavior.

Commenting on the report, G. E. Trueman, Toronto Placement Officer said that a fairly parallel situation now exists in Canada.

"We have been greatly pleased this Fall with the fact that our Ontario colleges and universities have been taking Nisei Canadians into their regular classes. That is only as it should be. As soon as we can get all elements in our society to take the same tolerant and broad-minded stand we can begin to think that our Canadian democracy is more nearly approaching our ideal," Mr. Trueman said.

Overcoming Family Fears Is Biggest Job of U. S. Relocation Agency

NEW YORK.—About 25,000 Japanese Americans have moved from War Relocation Authority relocation centres to independent self-sustaining employment, Dillon S. Myer, National Director said in New York last week, and more than 65,000 others are scheduled for similar movement.

In making the announcement, Myer said the Japanese Americans were being released at the rate of 2000 a month and urged the public to receive them as "trustworthy workers and residents."

Myer expressed doubt, reported the Associated Press, that all the people in the relocation centres could be persuaded to leave, saying our big job ahead is to persuade the families that they can live outside in safety.

The WRA maintains nine relocation centres apart from the Tule Lake Camp at Newell California, where Japanese suspected of possible disloyalty have been segregated in a special centre by themselves.

Interior Town Nisei May Take Available Work Here Or East

VANCOUVER, Dec. 8 — Canadian-born and naturalized Japanese may take whatever jobs are available in B.C. logging camps and other essential industries in Eastern Canada, it was announced tonight by Commissioner G.C. Collins of the B.C. Security Commission, the Canadian Press reported Thursday.

"The change in policy is pending the working out of final details relative to issuing of directional orders under National Selective Service," said Commissioner Collins.

Originally the Japanese were to be delegated to jobs in Northern Ontario but the change in policy will give them an opportunity to take work in B.C. Camps.

It is expected that this privilege may put a stop to incidents similar to that which occurred near Hope when several Japanese left a camp after learning that an officer of National Selective Service had arrived with orders to transfer them to Ontario.

If the men take these jobs on their own now, it may give them an opportunity to remain in B.C.," said Mr. Collins, "but if they do not then they will be given directional orders to Ontario."

KASLO, B. C.—Movement eastward of able-bodied Canadian-born and naturalized evacuees from Interior B.C. Towns under Selective Service directional orders will be directed chiefly to the "B" priority pulpwood industry of Northern Ontario, it was indicated here Monday by A. W. Eastwood, general manager of the Security Commission.

Mr. Eastwood, accompanied by D. W. Simmens, chief accountant, is on a general inspection tour of the interior towns, arriving in Kaslo Sunday, visiting Sandon on Tuesday, and proceeding to New Denver for a conference of supervisors there.

He said it was not expected that a successor to E. L. Boultbee, former general manager of interior housing would be named. Commissioner George C. Collins and himself, however, are expected to make more frequent trips to the interior from the head office in Vancouver.

Selective Service policy for the past month, upon instructions from Ottawa, was to send available men to woods operations of the Pigeon River Timber Company at Neys, Ont., 170 miles east of Port Arthur on the Canadian

(Please Turn to Page 8)

200 Evacuees Still Work In Vernon Area

VERNON, B.C.—Of 278 Japanese who came to the North Okanagan to work in all lines of agriculture during the past season, only 199 are at present remaining in the district. The majority of the 79 who have already left have gone to Eastern Canada for the duration, says the Vernon News.

This report was given the City Council Monday evening by the secretary of the North Okanagan Committee, George M. Carter. In all 311 permits to work in the North Okanagan were granted but 33 failed to arrive for various reasons.

In his remarks Mr. Carter stressed the point that Selective Service has taken charge of all single male Japanese, who have mostly been located in Ontario and hence will not be available for work in valley orchards next year.

"Judging by this letter, the situation is pretty well out of the hands of the North Okanagan committee," Mayor David Howrie commented in suggesting that Selective Service be approached for information in regard to the Japanese.

Atrocities Not Proven States Red Cross

LONDON, Eng. — A Canadian Press dispatch from London, tucked away in obscure corners of the daily newspapers late last week reported that S. G. King, controller of the Far Eastern section of the prisoners of war department of the Red Cross and St. John organization, said there has not been a single authenticated case of atrocities in prisoner-of-war camps in Japan.

U. S. Attorney-General Urges Tolerance

Nisei Give Lives For America

NEW YORK.—Treatment of Japanese American citizens since Pearl Harbour "hardly accords with signs of greater tolerance," Attorney General Francis Biddle declared in an address here, adding that "public opinion, often hostile or indifferent, has made the problem of Americans of Japanese ancestry infinitely more difficult."

The Attorney General said that War relocation centres [illegible] designed as places of internment but as a refuge.

"The legal theory on which they (Japanese Americans) were excluded was that anyone—citizen or alien alike—could be moved out of the war areas for its protection.

"The theory was valid enough. But, like most theories, its ultimate test depended on the reasonableness of its exercise.

He declared his belief that the War Relocation Authority "has no power to intern American citizens and constitutionally it is difficult to believe that such authority could be granted to the government."

WASHINGTON—Secretary of War Stimson last week announced that 31 Japanese American soldiers of the 100th Infantry Battalion of General Mark W. Clark's Fifth Army had been killed in action in Italy to date. The Secretary of War also announced that 130 Japanese Americans had been wounded and that five were missing.

Secretary Stimson reported that the Japanese Americans, who have been the spearhead of the Fifth Army's attack against German forces in Italy, are continuing their "highly creditable combat record."

SORRY ......

We Were Late Last Week

● But the press just wouldn't behave. So we missed the Saturday mail and had to wait over until Monday—thus the long delay. We hope it won't happen again! Incidently next week's paper will be on the small side, while we're clearing decks for the holiday issue—and if your letters aren't answered promptly please put it down to the manpower shortage.

The New Canadian

P. O. Drawer A Kaslo, B. C.

An Independent Weekly Organ Published as a Medium of Expression Among the People of Japanese Origin in Canada.

Tom Shoyama Editor & Publisher
Takaichi Umezuki Japanese Section Editor

Staff
Tsukane Mayeda Frank Moritsugu Junji Ikeno

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"Economic Penetration?"

As the tide of battle on the Pacific fronts continues strongly in favour of the United Nations, a new tune is evident in current discussions about Japanese Canadians. The fact of loyal citizenship and the unblemished record of our people have stood up so strongly against the calumnies and falsehoods shouted from Pacific Coast rooftops and noised about throughout the country, that it is no longer possible for anti-Japanese interests to play with great success upon the fears of the Canadian people brought to a saner outlook by the improved position in the Pacific theatre.

Instead the emphasis is returning once again to the pre-war arguments of economic competition and social assimilation. And those strongly entrenched interests, sounding off an insistent beat against the return of evacuees to their former homes, are spreading a new wave of distorted propaganda which is having unfortunate effects upon Canada east of the Rockies.

Thus we hear again the insistent cry that the small minority of Japanese Canadian workers, (in 1931 the Provinial Bureau of Statistics number all over ten years of age gainfully employed at only 7,850), had bored into industry after industry, occupation after occupation, so intensively that they were on their way toward an apparent economic domination of the province. We hear again the falsehoods that this "economic penetration" was subsidized by the Japanese government; that it was made possible by our willingness to exist upon a bowl of rice a day. And we hear again the nonsense that anywhere in Canada "we would remain an alien, isolated element," not "susceptible to a process of assimilation" into the Canadian social framework.

If the propaganda were restricted only to the Pacific Coast, we might disregard it entirely, knowing that the wilful prejudice that inspires it is both blind and deaf to the truth. But it is being broadcast eastward, is inevitably repeated in the press, and is making impressions in Alberta, Manitoba and Ontario. And these impressions cannot help but impede the program of resettlement, thus lending strength to the fascist urged proposal of wholesale deportation.

Thus a very great responsibility devolves upon the shoulders of Nisei Canadians pioneering in eastern frontiers. Not only must they continue to sustain an established record for industry and good citizenship. But they must also take upon themselves to battle the falsehood and distortion which may plant barriers against their future welfare. Thus they must be alert to study their own past history, to marshal the truth, and to make use of every opportunity to present it. Their new neighbours are not—yet—so intent upon grinding personal axes, that they will refuse to listen to the obvious and simple facts of history.

C. C. F. AND THE JAPANESE QUESTION

(An Editorial From Vancouver Province)

It is suggested that our municipal election next week will be watched with close interest everywhere in Canada "as a sort of glorified Gallup poll on the Japanese question."

This is mischievous and dangerous business. The suggestion that we are fighting a civic election in Vancouver on the question of what we are going to do with our Oriental population after the war is wholly gratuitous and unjustified. It is not true, to begin with, and it would be greatly deplorable if it were true.

Linking up the Japanese question with civic issues is nothing more than smart politics inspired by the fact that the C.C.F. candidates for municipal office are bound by their party policy, which favors full rights of citizenship to the Japanese.

There ought to be honest thinking and straight speaking here. It remains just as wrong to trail political red herrings across the municipal election for the pleasure of dishing the C.C.F. as for any other irrelevant purpose.

The thing that matters is that the Oriental question is irrelevant to the election of alderman, School trustees and park commissioners. That is not less true even if the C.C.F. itself insists upon injecting irrelevant politics into our municipal concerns.

No doubt the pretension of the C.C.F. to give us Socialism-in-a-hurry (and apparently to make us say we like it) is felt by many people to be an intolerable provocation. That provides no excuse for doing ill in order that possible good may come of it. It is poor business altogether, in principle and in tactics, too, to suggest that our municipal election is being fought on the Japanese question.

It is always stupid politics to elect men to office upon the basis of their opinions about something outside the concerns of that office. **What we do about the Japanese after the war will have to be settled by the Parliament of Canada, and probably only then in relation to the general pattern of the peace.**

South of the Border

(The following story was given to the Manzanar Free Press by the Office of War Information concerning American Nisei soldiers in Alabama.)

"A friend of mine was sitting in a restaurant near a training camp in Alabama. Since he came from China, his companion called his attention to some men in uniform, asked whether he thought they were Chinese or Japanese. An officer sitting near them overheard the conversation and came to their table. He said: 'Those soldiers are not Japanese, and they are not Japanese-Americans either. They are American soldiers and let me tell you they are the best damned soldiers I ever commanded.'"

* * *

Gila will be keeping a half-year-old promise to Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt when it sends five pounds of its home-grown chrysanthemums to the First Lady.

The chrysanthemums, grown at Nursery 1 under supervisors Itaro and Dan Nakata, have been packed and are scheduled to be sent to Washington today.

During her visit to Gila in April of this year, Mrs. Roosevelt passed through the nursery, and expressed a desire for fall chrysanthemums. They were promised to her and the promise is being kept this week.

—From the Nov. 16th issue of the Gila News-Courier.

* * *

"One of the queerest sights in the last minute movement of 370 Tuleans on Nov. 10 as the train prepared to pull out for other relocation centers, was an elderly Issei clutching a cactus plant wrapped in heavy paper to his chest as he boarded a coach," Sueo Sako in his column "Just Incidentally" in the Granada Pioneer.

* * *

Joe Grant Masaoka's article on race problems in a recent issue of Pacific Citizen declares: "Sometimes, in the struggle to be accorded acceptance in all levels of a society, professedly activated by the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution, one wonders if the minority groups aren't in the same position of Johnny, the Negro.

"Johnny had been trying unsuccessfully for several months to become a member of a famous white church. One night in a vision the Lord appeared to Johnny and said, 'Don't worry, Johnny, I've been trying to get into that church for twenty years myself.'"

* * *

Most of us, in our race against time, hold friendships too lightly. In our quest for roses we overlook daisies; thus we fail in simple social amenities that mean so much.

Friendship like a smile, is no good unless you give it away, yet money can't buy it.

—From Roy Yoshida's "Nisei Potpurri" in the Granada Pioneer.

* * *

Rev. Kunichi Misato writes from Poston Relocation Centre in Arizona, referring to the great Preaching Mission they had there with Dr. E. Stanley Jones. This week, Dr. Jones has written an article in The Christian Century about his impressions of the Missions, and concludes with these words: "Christianity in America will probably receive a revivification from three directions. First, from the Negroes. Second, from the C. P. S. Camps. Third, from the Japanese Camps." May not that be true in Canada too?—**(from the Kaslo United Church Japanese Mission Bulletin).**

Are the Japanese Canadianized?

The fact that the excuse some of those in a B.C. camp offered for not turning up at roll call was that they were away skating, is proof, at any rate, that they are conquered with a Canadian winter pastime.

—**Lethbridge Herald**

Letters to the Editor

A Correction

Editor, The New Canadian ...

Through no fault of The New Canadian, an error of fact crept from the pages of a Vancouver newspaper into your issue of November 27. As it credits me with a statement that I certainly never made and that involves an unjust aspersion upon the Department of Education, I am sure that you will allow space for a correction.

An important official came to me from the member of the government to advise me that exception had been taken to an editorial in The B.C. Teacher, and that I would have been dealt with by the police but for the friendly intervention of the Department of Education, represented by the minister, Hon. George M. Weir. My editorial had dealt with the attitude and duty of the teacher in relation to war. It called forth very appreciative comment in many parts of Canada, the West Indies, South Africa and the British Isles, but aroused the ire of some local busybody and the results might easily have been very unpleasant for me had the Education Department not come to my defence.

I heartily congratulate The New Canadian on the completion of its sixth annual volume. I am one of the many Whites who read every number with interest. Canada owes its editor and his colleagues a debt of gratitude.

NORMAN F. BLACK

Vancouver, B.C.

Effects of the War

Editor, The New Canadian ...

Reading the following passage in the University of Toronto quarterly, I was suddenly struck by its apt reference to ourselves.

"Hideous though war is because of the agony it brings both in body and mind, and in ruin of noble material structures, its most enduring evil is the attendant moral deterioration, as human nature, losing restraint, shows at its worst; fierce, vindictive, false, with consequent disaster to civilized life."

These are the words of Sir Robert Falconer. In reading this passage, I realized how dreadfully true it is regarding our moral deterioration. The direct and indirect effects of the war have been stupendous. Compared with the blows which other fellow Canadians experienced, ours were double, threefold, because of the evacuation forced upon us. We were drastically uprooted from our homes and dispersed all over Canada, and constantly exposed to bitter public opinion.

During those days and today your organ has carried an enlightening torch for all of us. Without such an organ how bewildered we might have been. We realize how uncertain and far is the road ahead of us. Without such times, we need an uplift to our morale. We must think clearly and logically in order to determine our destination. For that purpose your paper is indispensable ....

H. S.

Toronto, Ont.

Press and Public Opinion

Editor, The New Canadian ...

It makes me boiling mad to read some of the editorials to which you refer. For instance, in regard to the Calgary "Albertan" in your issue of Nov. 20. However, I do not think the "sentiments" expressed in the papers are shared by the majority of the public. Except in the field of employment, in which discrimination has been the case rather than the exception, we are treated very decently and as equals.

An interesting incident illustrating the point took place recently at our after-church social for visiting airforce men. As we belong to the Y. P. and it was our turn to supply refreshments, we were kept busy toting coffee and doughnuts. One Australian airman came into the kitchen and told us we weren't civilized when we eat such things as coffee and doughnuts. We got to talking about his country as compared to ours, and then to a discussion of the minister's sermon on "Hate".

He said he could not give up hating the enemy as a race, but not as individuals. He said his boss back home was a German and one of the finest men he knew, but he hated Germans. He then asked me if I was Chinese. When I told him I was of Japanese origin, born in Canada, he said, "You're not Japanese, you're Canadian!" and shook hands warmly with me. He said three of his buddies back in Australia had already lost their lives in battle.

I think this attitude is typical of the people here, and also of the armed forces generally. When walking down the streets, we have never encountered one who will go out of his way to be mean, and have met some who are very courteous.

H. K.

Calgary, Alta.

Toronto Saturday Night Says . . .

The solution seems to lie in two directions. The one, the war has at least partially accomplished. Once the hard first adjustments have been made, Japanese now living in other provinces may discover that the absence of any acute antagonism against them in the relatively larger centres of population in the east compensates for the rupture and discomfort their evacuation from the west coast entailed. In most of the other provinces, they are not excluded from the franchise as the great majority of them were in British Columbia. Whether these advantages will be considered sufficient compensation for breaking ties of long years' investment of labor and effort expended in establishing themselves in the western province, only time will tell. Their success in re-establishing themselves in the sugar beet belt of Alberta, where some 500 Japanese from the coast developed more than 2,000 acres, is not only a credit to their amazing industry, but seems to indicate that the Dominion's economic life has need of them. If again, they should threaten to enter into certain fields in greater numbers than is thought desirable, the quota system, suggested by the Young-Reid Survey of the Japanese in Canada, seems fairer than discriminating against them through the vote.

In the final analysis whatever we can do to further their speedy assimilation will tend to solve this predominant factor of economic competition. As an immigrant nearly approximates the standard of native born, it reduces their advantage in economic competition. This is certainly true of the second generation Japanese. Not only have they adopted the better clothing, food and shelter of the whites; their recreations, interests and activities are predominantly Canadian, so that from the competitive standpoint there is little difference between the two groups. One definite indication of this rising standard of living can be seen in the failure of second generation Japanese to marry any earlier than Canadians, because of reluctance to sacrifice their standard. These factors are also operating to effect a lower birth rate, thus relieving any fears on the score that higher birth birth rates among these people make them a greater competitive threat.

There still remains the outstanding fact that Canadian-born Japanese should be given the chance to prove they are loyal to Canada. Let their young men serve in our armed forces. If a battalion of Nisei or second-generation Japanese-Americans, from Hawaii, of all places (believed at the time of Pearl Harbour's attack to be the hot-bed of Japanese treason) is serving with distinction in Italy, **surely we can give Canadian-Japanese the same opportunity. But the first step is to admit that Canada has 13,000 Japanese-Canadians who are potentially good citizens?**

アルバータ北部の山働き

農閑期に七十三名の日本人が出働

ダンの宙の如く立つスプルースの密林を伐切

（アルバータ州スレーヴ・レーキ通信）エドモントンの北西二百哩、スプルース林地帶にスレーヴ・レーキと呼ぶ人口二百餘りの寒村がある。此所にアルバータ州南部のビーツ農場から七十三名の日本人がやつて來た。來春五月まで木材伐採に從事するのである。サスカチ製材會社のテーラー氏が[illegible]レーンに八十名の日本人勞働者雇傭を申込んだ結果就働を開始することになつたのである。寒いところで一般家庭にかはれてゐるところだと聞かされたにも拘らず一週間以内にして七十三名の募集のある青年が參集し十一月二十五日にレスブリッヂから二臺の特別コーチに乘つてやつて來たのだが、此の事をカナディアン・プレスは「ビーレーから五百名の日本人がアルバータの木材產業に從事する爲來着した」と誤報したものであつた。エドモントン市はアラスカ・ハイウエーの需要品やアメリカの兵隊が澤山入りこんでゐるところからさながらアメリカの町の觀を呈した。昔七日の朝スレーヴ・レーキに到着したが、驚かされたことは雪もなければ大して寒くもないところで、住民の殆ど總ては日本人をこれまで見た事もない者ばかりで大きに歡迎してくれタウンから九哩ばかり南方にあるキャンプまでは自動車で送つてもらつた。住居はログハウスで温かく電燈もあり七十三名の日本人のほかに十數名が居り皆メスホールで食事を共にしてゐるがコックは日本人で食料は好い。一日に一頭の牛をたべて了ふとコックが語つてゐるのでも食べ物の豐富さが判るであらう。キャンプには會社の店があつて必要なものは何でも買へる。ソーミルは目下建築中であり一同は新しいバンクハウスや風呂を建てたり道付けや立木の下刈などして居るが之が濟んだら直徑二十吋の木を二十秒で切るパワー・ソーを使つて伐採にかゝるのである。木は主としてスプルースでジャックパインも少しまじつてゐる。最も大きな木でも直徑二呎程度だが、まるで犬の背中の毛の如く密生してゐる。殊に南部アルバータの木のない吹きッさらしの地に比ぶれば、木あり丘あり、レーキあり、リーヤありで全然面目を一新した所である。

靜かに越年の用意する家族持

（アルバータ州キッツ通信）木の葉も散つて冬が來た。若い人々は山の仕事や他の農家働きに、家族持は靜かに越年の用意をしてゐる。今年はビーツの仕事も割合に早く出來て豫定よりも二週間ぐらゐ早く濟んだので多くの日本人は白人農家のビーツタッピングを加勢に行つたが、九人家族で八十エーカーのタッピングをやりとげた者もある。本年のやうなドライな天候はめつたにない事で昨年の十五年ぶりの雨降りと共に移住日本人は二年續けて晴雨兩方の珍らしい天候を味つたわけである。最近スペイン領事が當地方にも訪問して日本人ナショナルからの種々の質問に答へたが、それから日本行の話が出てゐるやうである。しかし我我のやうな中老組は日本に行つても容れられるか何うか、それに永い航海中に弱つて了ひはせぬかと云ふ心配もあり、それよりも仕事は少しでもハードでも半年は遊んで休養できるビーツ百姓として居るが得策ではないかと考へてゐる人が多いやうである。働き手の多い家族はよいが、近頃の物價上りでビーツだけでは冬を越せない人々は日本行を考へてゐるやうである。（エー生）

マニトバ二世女子協會の役員

（ウイニペッグ通信）長い苦しいビーツ季節を終へてマニトバ州の二世團體は冬季の活動期を迎へたわけであるが、マニトバ二世女子倶樂部では十一月廿五日に役員の選擧を行ひ次の如く決定した。△會長井上マーガレット△副會長家レッドグロス仕事係杉本育合子△記錄書記中島アーヂス△通信書記溜田モーリー△會計仲內アリス△社交係三谷エミー△大ウイニペッグ基督敎女子青年會への代表仲內△マニトバ日本人委員會への代表溜田

一面の樹海

ビーシー北部のシンクレアより

（シンクレアミルス通信）去る八月下旬我々一同當地に就働を開始して以來、幅四十呎延長三哩に亙る道付けの難工事も四臺のキャタピラー使用により十一月下旬までには大方完成して其の終點に我々のキャンプを移轉するが、それと同時に四つのバンクハウスが增設され人口も七、八十名になる等である。それはシンクレヤミルスより六哩で、小高き丘より見渡せば遙向ふは實につらなる一面の大樹海、此の大製材所が向ふ十數ケ年運輸を續けるに充分なる立木である。當方面の製材所は十一月下旬か遲くとも十二月初旬には例年冬季閉鎖となり春四月頃までは製材所就働者も全部ロッグ山に就働するならはしになつてゐるが今年の如き暖かき年でもロッグ缺乏のため十一月中旬より製材所は運轉を中止して人々は山の方に向けてゐる。我々日本人も人格者を以つて聞ゆるシンクレヤ製材所の支配人マクヰイー氏のもとに白人と同等の待遇を受け朗る元氣で毎日就働してゐる（佐藤春市）

レモンクリーキのハイ校整頓

（レモンクリーキ通信）レモンクリーキのハイスクールが新學期を開始してから三ケ月にしかならぬが敎師と學生委員會の努力により各種の組織も出來て大に改善され新聞、音樂と劇、娯樂、雄辯の四つのクラブも出來てゐる。

堀近夫ドクター

オンタリオ州のネーイスに三ケ月間滯在してゐた堀近夫ドクター及び兩親は先月モントリオールに移り堀ドクターはマギル大學の研究部に入り其の附近のセント・マリー病院の外科部にて働くと共にモントリオール市に在住する日本人の得擬にも當つてゐる。

日本藥品類販賣

アルバータ州ウエリングの平澤竹次郎氏は政府からライセンスを受けて別項廣告の如く日本の藥品類や小間物類のメールオーダー販賣をして居る。

消息

▲サンドンからモントレーキに移轉した疋田留吉氏等はサンドン出發に際し厚情を受けた事を感謝してゐる▲スローカンのベイファーム菅谷安之助氏は先月末退院月下自宅で療養中であるが永い間の入院中人々から同情を頂いた事を深謝してゐる

婚約

▲ヴァーノンの滋賀縣人中居庄一郎氏とマグナベーの同縣人名畑捨藏氏長女美智子孃とは名畑平太郎氏夫妻の仲介で十一月廿八日婚約した▲ニューデンヴァーの尾前信夫氏弟精二氏とベイファームの上高原美一郎氏長女アヤ子孃とは池永周太郎、當房清二兩氏夫妻の仲介で十一月二十日婚約した

結婚

▲アルバータ州テーバーの福島房五郎氏とマグラスの高橋庄右エ門氏三女ツヤ子孃は生田開敎使夫妻の仲介にて婚約中だつたが十一月廿四日ピクチュアビュート佛敎會にて河村開敎使司式にて結婚式を擧行した▲モントリオールの小松塡司郎氏とスローカンの辻宇與門氏三女信子孃はボウルス牧師司式にてモントリオールにて十一月十九日結婚した▲オカナガンセンターの小林喜藏氏（長野縣人）二男正雄氏と滋賀縣人小山榮次郎氏三女淳子孃とは宍戸英次郎氏夫妻の仲介で十一月廿五日吉岡牧師司式にて小林氏宅にて結婚式擧行▲アルバータ州コールダール松本義明氏と久保美代子孃は十一月廿五日松本武雄氏宅にて河村開敎使司式にて結婚式を擧行、仲介は山本正男氏夫妻

死亡

▲レモンクリーキの小柳亨氏夫人ハル氏は十一月廿七日病死廿八日同地學校ホールに於て葬儀を執行したが四十一歲の若さで永眠した事に何れも同情してゐる▲ニューデンヴァーの高木喜十郎氏二男敏男君はナカスプ製材會社のロッギング部に就働中十一月廿三日不慮の重傷を蒙りアローレーキ病院に入院手當を受けたが同夜九時五十分遂に死去、廿六日通夜を營み廿七日ニューデンヴァー佛敎會にて淺香開敎使司式の下に葬儀を執行

出生

▲カズローの丸山喜一氏夫人は十一月廿六日男兒を出產

本紙援助を感謝

▲ビラミッド道路キャンプの田中齊氏▲同キャンプのエム氏▲ヴァーノンの岡本榮升氏▲アルバータ州ピクチュアビュートの森山豐記氏（二女文子さんの結婚記念）▲マニトバ州ヘデングリートの尾座本茂六氏▲アルバータ州テーバーの佐藤秋三郎氏（甥の結婚記念）より夫々ニューカナディアン援助金を受けました事を紙上で深謝致します

ニユーカナデアン

御禮狀に代へ

先般ニミシャン[illegible]の際は[illegible]訪問致しまして[illegible]御下さいまして[illegible]御厚情[illegible]誠に有難く[illegible]御健勝を[illegible]カズロー[illegible]

コート 下高原[illegible]

ブルーリヴァー方面 アルバータ州南部 在住者各位

御禮廣告

今回私達家族が再移動致すに當り多數の皆樣から[illegible]出發に際し[illegible]厚く御禮申上げます[illegible]

十一月三十日 モントリオール[illegible]

サンドン在住者[illegible] 北川[illegible]

退院御禮

私儀永々入院中は[illegible]

スローカン市ベイファーム 菅谷安之助

クリスマスの御用意は當店で

クリスマスの[illegible]男子用[illegible]子供さん向[illegible]取揃へ[illegible]

カズロー市 アベイ藥店

時計修繕

▲時計材料一切整備[illegible]郵送による修繕も[illegible]御用命に應じます

スローカンシチー 重田房藏

WATCH REPAIRING

Gold and Silversmith

FUSAZO SHIGETA

House No. 10 Slocan City, B.C.

日本藥品類の

メールオーダーに應じます

▲胃腸藥▲風邪藥▲頭痛▲[illegible]▲小供の虫下し▲[illegible]

平澤竹次郎

Mr. Paul H. Hirasawa, Welling, Alberta

時計修繕業

▲時計[illegible]保證附で丁寧に[illegible]迅速に致します

田邊平五郎

HIDEGORO TANABE

Watchmaker & Jeweller,

WESTWOLD, B.C.

妻 ハル 儀兼て入院中の處十一月二十七日[illegible]死去致しました[illegible]葬儀を[illegible]執行[illegible]厚く御禮申上げます

レモンクリーキ 小柳亨 遺族 親戚一同

男 敏男（ナカスプ製材會社勤務中）十一月廿三日[illegible]不慮の重傷を[illegible]同夜九時五十分[illegible]死去致しました[illegible]廿七日ニューデンヴァー佛敎會にて葬儀[illegible]執行[illegible]御厚情を[illegible]紙上を以て御禮申上げます

ニユーデンヴァー

父 高木喜十郎

母 [illegible]

三男 [illegible]

長女 [illegible]

二女 [illegible]

三女 [illegible]

親戚 友人一同

インテリアタウンからの轉働者は主に北部オンタリオのパルプ材産業へ

クリスマス季節の訪問旅行は一月六日後に許可の模樣

（カズロー發）ビーシー州のインテリアタウンからセレクチヴ・サーヴイス規定によつて東部（轉働）するものは主として北部オンタリオ州のパルプウード産業（勞働者供給優先權の上ではピークラスにはいる）に振向けられるであらう、とセキユリテーコミシヨンの會計監主任レモン氏と共にインテリアタウンを視察中なるゼネラルマネヂヤーのイーストウード氏は語つてゐる。同氏の言ふところでは最近辭任したインテリアタウン總監督ボーツビー氏の後任は任命せず、轉住局長のコリンス氏等が後々インテリアタウンを廻つて晩香坡本部との連絡をつける事になるだらうといふ。而して是迄のところセレクチヴ・サーヴイスの方策としてはオタワよりの指令にもとづきオンタリオ州ポートアーサーから百七十哩東方にあたるネーイズのピジョン・リヴアー木材會社の伐木部に人員を送る事になつてゐたといふが、同地には昨年北部オンタリオ州のコミシヨン代表バイパー氏の取りきめで獨身者及家族持双方を相當數入れる設備をしてゐるのであり同會社の予算社でもあるフオートウイリアムのグレート・レーキ製材所でも多數の二世を雇傭してゐるのである。同時にネーイズは恰もシユライバーの道路キヤンプの如く東部各地に就働する者のセンニングプール（集散所）の役割を果すことになるならうといふ。又クリスマス季節の旅客の多い際に混雑を緩和するために一般の訪問許可も一時停止する事になるらしくそれは十二月十八日から一月六日までとなる模樣である。

州内のロツグ山で就働する事も許す

（晩香坡八日發）カナダ生れの日系二世と歸化人は東部カナダの重要産業と共にビーシー州內のキヤンプに於ても就働する事が出來るやうにセレクチヴ・サーヴイスの取きめが變更された旨目下本人轉住局長のコリンス氏は發表してゐる。最初は總てをオンタリオ州北部に送る事になつてゐたのが今度はビーシー州內に於ても就働する機會を與へる事になつたもので州內の仕事をしない者は東部へ送る事になるのだと云ふ。

パルプ産業で更に二萬人の働手必要

（トロント發）カナダに於けるパルプウードの供給を充分にするためには更に二萬人の勞働者を必要とする有樣だとカナダの新聞用紙生產者協會の會長代理ケロツグ氏は發表してゐる。

（カズロー發）カズローで政府の斬切仕事に就働して居る人々はコントラクトの値上要請書をセキユリテーコミシヨンのイーストウード氏に提出した。最初請負の契約をした時には政府で必要なる機械類を供給すると云ふことであつたのに夫れが實行されないために期した程での明出しが出來ないので、ニューデンヴアーやスローカン方面の就働者なみの收入があるやうに値上して貰ひたいと要求してゐるのである。

冬に向いても轉住者増加

十一月中に百四十名が東部へ

（晩香坡發）冬向きになつたにも拘らず十一月中にビーシー州から東部カナダに再轉住した日本人は十月よりも增加して百四十名に達しカナダ第一の都會モントリオルに最も多く行つたとコミシヨンのミセス・ブースから發表されてゐる。各タウンからの東行者はレモンタリーキが依然として第一位で五十五名、次はスローカンの三十九名（セレクチヴ・サーヴイスによる二十五名の青年のフオートウイリアム行を含む）、タシメは矢張り少くて十四名。而して十月同樣に家族的再轉住が多いのが特に目立つが、移轉先はモントリオルの五十名を筆頭にハミルトン十四名、セントキャサリンス十三名、ブラントフオード十名などの南部オンタリオ州行が多く、グリムスビー、シコライベー等へも行つてゐる。尚モントリオルでは日本人住者が多くなると共に理髮店、雜貨其他以前沿岸で其の方面の職業に就いてゐた者が同市で再開業するやうになるだらうと見られてゐる。

米國の再定住者は既に二萬五千人

（ニユーヨーク發）米國の轉住所から外部に出て自活の道をたどつてゐる者は既に二萬五千人に達して居り更に六萬五千人が同じ動きを見せようとしてゐる旨でイヤー轉住局長は發表して、米國の公衆が之らの出所日本人を「信頼のおける働き手であり居住者」として受け容れるやうにと力說してゐる。

（ミネアポリス發）此の冬日系米人家族を數假づつ小さな農地に再轉ジウさせる試みがある旨日系米人再轉ジウ委員會のランドクイスト氏（ニユーヨーク）は語つてゐる。同氏の見るところでは日本人中年の行つたものゝ中には內氣な者があるので、從來の外部社會に出る事に對する不安は從事を五六家族づついつしよにして再轉ジウさせ日本人同志を行き來できるやうにしてやつたがよいと云ふのである。

感謝を表明

東部移住の日本人が兩市代表を招待して

（ロンドン發）ロンドン市とセント・トーマス市在住の日本人は十一月十八日當市の勞働會議に於て兩市の代表者招待會を開き百名首[illegible]主の出席者があつたとロンドン・フリー・プレス紙は報じてゐる。日本人が兩市に住むやうになつて以來いろいろと好意を示してくれた事に對する感謝を表明するためであつて兩市代表として出席した者の中にはサイモン[illegible]十一合同教會、勞働會議、合同教會青年會館、日系カナダ人職業委員會諮問部の代表者があり[illegible]に意義ある催しであつた。

オンタリオ州内の流行性感冒

（トロント發）オンタリオ州內の二つの都會でインフルエンザ（流行性感冒）のため五名の死者を出した他にも患者があるとカナデアンプレスは報じてゐる。多くの地方では學校の出席者や事務所勤めの出勤者が減少し、トロントやハミルトンの病院の中には訪問を禁止してゐるところもある。ロンドン市では病院は滿員でアイルマー、ウドストツクでも患者があると云はれる。

二百餘名は冬季も滯留

（ヴアーノン發）農業勞働に北部オカナガンに入つて來た二百七十八名の日系人中現在も留まつて居る者は百九十九名だけで其他は東部カナダへ再轉ジウした旨北部オカナガン委員會のカーター幹事はヴアーノン市會に報告し、セレクチヴ關係で來年はオカナガンの果園に働く日系人は獨身勞働青年に限る事は出來ないであらうと指摘した。

カナダ人は極東の事情をもつと研究し明かにせよ

（晩香坡發）晩市を訪問したニユーヨークの「極東調査會」のミスポーターは「世界のトップ（地球の北方のこと）に航空路が開設される場合日本はビーシー州にとつて最も近い隣國となるのでカナダ人は極東に對してモツと注意し事情を明かにしておかなければならぬ、國際問題研究會では既に戰後日本がカナダから飛行機で數時間にして到着し得る國となることに關して計畫をたてゝゐる、戰後に日本に對して何うするかといふことは大問題の一つであるが聯合國は戰爭に勝つと云ふことよりも戰後をどうするかといふことの方にモツと多くの努力を傾倒しなければならぬと思ふ、吾々は日本を絶滅して了ふことは出來ぬが、侵略者を制し日本の民衆をして新しき指導者の下に於て世界の一員となり得るやう、そして又日本が再び侵略者とならぬやうに保護してやらねばならぬ、日本は世界の市場に於ける貿易者としての働きをなし日本國內の生活標準を建設しなければならぬのである」と言ひ、支那に關しては「日本が新しき指導者を得たら支那は戰後數年ならずして日本と協力するであらう」と言つてゐる。

非道な取扱なし

（晩香坡發）日米加の非戰鬪員交換船でニユーヨークを經て歸晩した人々は「日本側に收容されてゐた間の食料や住居の狀態は惡かつたけれども日本側から非道なる取扱ひを受けたことはなかつた」旨を語つてゐる。

三巨頭重要會談

最近アフリカのカイロに於てルーズヴエルト大統領、チヤーチル首相、蔣介石大統領の五日間に亘る重要會談が行はれ、それに引續いてイラン（ペルシヤ）の首都テヘランに於てスターリン首相とチヤーチル首相とルーズヴエルト大統領三者の會議が行はれ、戰爭遂行計畫から政治問題に及ぶ重要協議がとげられたと發表されてゐる。

日系米兵死傷者百三十四名

（ワシントン發）米政府陸軍省の發表によるとイタリー戰線に出征して居る日系兵士中三十四名の死者と百三十名の負傷者を出してゐる。いづれもハワイ出身である。

黒木曹長に授勳

（ワシントン發）去る八月一日ルーマニアの油田爆擊に參加して偉勳をたてた千五百四十八名の米空軍勇士に勳章が授けられたが其の中には日系兵士黒木參謀曹長も加はつてゐると陸軍省から發表された。

この兵士を見よ

晩香坡サン紙の投書欄に「ジヤスト・カインドネス」と署名した次の如き投書が掲載されてゐる。「オカナガンのバスの中でカナダ軍の若い兵士が、乗込んで來た日本婦人に手をとつて席を讓るといふ美しい光景があつたが之など正反對でこそは何等の[illegible]旅行せずとも諸所に來たら幾らでも見られる」

『個人的には信頼できるが』

日本人の歸還には反對する晩市民

（レスブリツヂ發）十一月三十日のレスブリツヂ・ヘラルド紙は其の社說に於て最近同紙記者が晩香坡を訪問して「ビーシー州民は日本人が沿岸に歸る事に强硬に反對して居る」ことを指摘したと報せてゐる。其理由とする所は「一、ビーシーに住む人は日本人を個人としてでは無く、大多數として誰人も信頼しない「二」日本人は自ら進める方策に於て不公正なる競爭者であつて白人と同化することができない」といふ三點であると云ふのである。[illegible]日本人は良い働き手であつて[illegible]

ニューカナデアン

在加日本人の爲の獨立不偏の週刊紙

購讀料 一ヶ月四十仙 前金六ヶ月二弗 一ヶ年四弗

編輯兼發行者 生山國人
日本文編輯者 梅月高市
社員 前田東
同 森大晁
同 池野順次

【社説】

惡宣傳反擊のために

東部の二世は積極的に活動せよ

太平洋各戰線の戰鬪が聯合國にとつて好調に進展しつゝあるのに伴つて日系カナダ人に關して新たなる排斥論が行はれてゐる。カナダに忠誠なる日系市民が過去に於ける缺點なき記錄をもつて、太平洋岸からワメき立てる有らゆる中傷に對し矢面として立ち向ひ、排日派に乘ずる隙を與へてゐないところからして、彼等反日主義者等は彼等が戰前好んで口にしてゐた日本人の經濟的競爭とか社會的同化の問題とかを再び取り上げて日本人が沿岸の元のホームに歸ることに反對する口實となし、此のゆがめられたる惡宣傳をロッキー以東にまで飛ばせて不幸なる惡影響を及ぼしつゝあるのである。

即ち彼等反日主義者等は、大した數でもない日系カナダ人勞働者（一九三一年のビーシー州政府の統計によれば十歳以上の就勞者は僅に七千八百五十人しかない）が有りとあらゆる產業や職業分野に喰ひ込み州の經濟を支配しようとしてゐるとか、此の經濟的進出は日本政府の一定の計畫の一部分として其の補助を受けてゐたとか、又は日本人は其の氣になれば一日一椀の飯だけでも生きて行くことが出來るといつた類の惡宣傳を再び繰返し「日本人はカナダ市のどこに行つても孤立した外國人として存在するものである」とか「日本人は決してカナダの社會生活に同化しようとするものではない」と言つたやうな途方もない惡罵をむしかへしてゐるのである。

若し斯うした惡宣傳が太平洋沿岸丈に於てのみ行はれるものであるならば、片意地なまでに偏見にとらはれて眞理を見る目を蔽ひ耳をふさぐ者は度し難しとして、彼等は之れを全然無視することが出來るのであるが、しかし此の惡宣傳は東方に向つても放送され、必然の結果として東部の新聞もこれを繰返すところから、アルバータ、マニトバ、オンタリオ等に於ける好からぬ印象を與へるのである。しかして斯くの如き印象は再定住プログラムを促進し得ないばかりでなく、日本人全部を追放してしまへと主張するファシストの力を增してやることにしかならないのである。

かくて、東部の新社會開拓の重任を負つて活躍しつゝある日系二世の肩には一層大なる責任がかゝるのである。即ち彼等は勤勉にして良き市民たるの記錄を樹立したのを保持して行くことに努めるのみならず、進んで、彼等の將來の障害となるべき幾多の惡宣傳を打ち破るためにも大いに戰はねばならぬのである。即ち彼等は自らの過去の正しき歷史を檢討し、有らゆる機會をとらへて之れを示し彼等の正しさを主張するだけの積極的働きをなさねばならぬのだ。彼等の新しき隣人等は未だ偏狹にとらはれても居らず、又日本人に對する反感も抱いて居ないので、極めて明白にして簡明なる歷史の事實を聞き容れることを拒否するほど頑なではないのである。

市會選擧戰で日系人問題

偏見も過ぎる晩香坡の『反民衆派』

—（プロビンス紙の社說）—

來週行はれる晩香坡市會選擧は「日本人問題に對する一種の輿論調査」として、カナダ各地から大なる興味をもつて見られてゐる。これは寧ろ有害にして危險なることである。晩香坡の市會選擧で戰後に東洋人を何うするかといふ問題を取り上げて戰つてゐるといふやうにとられるのは全然根據のない不當なことである。第一それは事實でもなく、若し又それが事實だとすると甚だ遺憾なることである。

市會選擧の題目に日本人問題が持ち出されてゐるのは、シーシーエフの候補者が、日本人に完全なる市民權を附與することに贊成してゐる彼等の黨との關連があるからだけの事であるのだが、問題はもつと公明に取扱はれなければならぬ。シーシーエフの候補者を出し抜くために、彼等に直接關係のなき問題を持ち出して選擧民の目をごまかすが如き事をしてはならぬのである。

東洋人問題は市議や學務委員や公園委員等の選出には何等關係なき問題である。よしんばシーシーエフ自身が其の問題を持ち出したとしても、それは矢張り市會選擧とは無關係の事柄である。とに角晩市の市會選擧が日本人問題で戰はれるなどいふことは、主義としても戰略としても甚だまづい事なのである。

選擧に當つて其の選ばるべき者の役所に關係のない彼の意見を土臺にして投票するといふことは愚かなることである。日本人を戰後にどうするかといふ問題は、一般的平和條約に關連してカナダの議會が決定すべきことであるのだ。

カスロー・レター

梅月高市

「久しぶりですね、兄さんお別れしたのは一昨年の暮だつたやうに思ふ。お互に健康で何よりです。去る九月にヴァーノン、オカナガンセンター方面を一めぐりした時移動者に伴つて、彼等が殆ど分散してゐるのに驚いた、移動變化は世界的なもので、我々日本人もお多分にもれずといふわけですが、日本人をカナダ中へ散在させる政策――これは我々にとつて最大の問題であるやうに考へられます。現下は勞働力不足のために東部に於ても、ビーシー州に於ても比較的多くは、この狀態が戰後までも繼續するかの如く見て居るやうでありますが、こゝに戰後の我々にとつての一大事が潜はれてゐるのではないかと思ふ。又今度の戰爭で我々は數十年の努力で築き上げた地盤も勢力も一掃された形で、現在を如何にして過ごすかよりも戰後の立ち上りに心ある人々は色をめぐらして居るでせう。今度の戰ひは實に千年の歷史の大轉換でせうから、勇氣あり力ある世界の新人は從來の束縛を破つて縱橫に活躍する事でせう。」――ビーシー州タッペンにて、オーエ生。

「此のオカナガンヴァレーに於ては本年は非常にライト・クロップにて仕事も例年よりは半月あまり早く仕舞ひ、しかし値段が良いので果樹園經營者は結局[illegible]は少くて摘み取り上げ金は昨年以上といふ好況。私も空氣の悪いケローナより出て住み心地よきオヤマに移りましたが、こゝでは移動日本人九家族が居ります。敎會方面でも色々と助力してくれるし、殊にシーシーエフの當地方首腦者たるハリー・オーダー氏の世話により新移住者が都合よく進んで居るのは有難いことです。」――オヤマにて、エム・ケー生。

「去年程ではなけれども寒さは遂に來た。裏の河には既に一呎以上の氷が張りつめた。若い者は附近の林で薪切りの請負ひ仕事をして居り、自分は自家用の薪切りが日常の仕事である。風と共に吹き來る雪の花を顏面に受けてゴーシムーを切つて居れば腹も空いてきてポテトーも味よくいただけるといふものだ。さうして寒さに負けまいと全身に力を入れるから筋肉も肥り張り切る思ひがする。ストーブにかぢりついて洟水たらして居眠ばかりして居る連中を可哀想に思ふ。」――ニュー・デンヴァーにて、七十老人。

「今年のシュガー・ビーツのタッピングは好天氣にめぐまれて好い成績を以て終了しました。雇主のウイーバー氏は千二百エーカーの大農家で牛馬羊等を澤山飼ひ、ビーツも百二十エーカー耕作したが、開始からタッピングまで一人のギャングを入れず吾々日本人の手だけで片付けましたので同氏も大滿足、私たちもビーツ仕事のほかに麥やヘイの取り入れから道の修繕け仕事其他の雜仕事も得たのでこれまた滿足、學校は四哩半の地にあるがスクールバスで送り迎へしてくれる。人々は親切なので移住地として申分のない所だと思つてゐます。」――マニトバ州イートンにて、オー生。

「當地に落着いてから既に一年餘になります。住み慣れた所を立つて家族を別々に致して居る事は子どもの教育問題が氣になつて九ケ月の間日が五年か八年の生活のやうに思はれましたが家族と共に靜かな土地に落着いて子どもの教育も充分に出來るやうになつて見ると月日は夢のやうに流れてしまひます。こゝは冬は少し寒いが夏分はナイヤガラ半島の樂園と云はれるだけあつて全く氣候のよいところ。ただ賃金の安いのが一つの不足でありますが家賃や食料一切は[illegible]の程度なので、ハミルトンやトロントで高給はとつても高い家賃を拂はねばならぬ人々に比べたら却て生活は樂かとも思はれます。長女もハミルトンのコンサーバトリーに通ひ立派な先生について音樂修業の出來るのを感謝して居ります。他人はいざ知らず私達は當方へ參つたことを仕合せだと考へて居ります。」――オンタリオ州ビームスヴィルにて、ヌー生。

×

かうした手紙を毎日のやうにいただきます。「物は見よう、考へよう」で、同じ狀態のもとにおかれてゐるものでも、或者は、それをただもう不滿として、建設的なる打開を試みることなしに愚痴るばかり、他の者は、不滿の由つて起つた、乃至は起る根源をまで詳かに考察して、その源を除き、たとへ遲々たるものではあつても一歩々々と向上をはかることに努力いたします。

日本人をカナダ中に散在させる政策なるものについても、それは「日本人の勢力を分散させるためだ」と解へる向きで「之」によつてこそカナダに於ける日本人は將來の無資本の狀態から脫して眞の發展への一段階へと進み得るのであるなどいふ人にせまるものとがあります。どんなことにも一面の眞理はあるものですが、所謂「日本人社會」とを晩香坡を中心としてのそれを「これではいけない」と考へてゐた人も少くないことだつたと思ひます。眞に解消すべき日本人社會なるものの總移動と共に一運解消されてしまつたのは、もはや動かすことの出來ない既成の事實であり、次元のやうに……なきにしも非ずと云ふことは、人々の經濟生活を離きにして語つない限り分りかねることだらう。問題は、過去のものを再現するといふことよりもそれにもまして一層よきものを生むと云ふ事に努力が傾注されねばならぬと思ひます。それや、これや、新年と共にゆつくりと座談に考へて見ようではありませんか。

愛讀者へお知らせ

言ふまでもなくニューカナデアンは愛讀者諸氏のお拂ひ下さる購讀料によつて經營を續けてゐるのでありますから之れを怠る方は講讀料をキチンと拂つて下さる方へ夫れだけ負擔をかけてゐるやうなものであります。それに戰時統制令により發行する新聞は講讀料完納のものであること要求されてゐますし新聞紙の入手も生産減のために可なり困難なのであります。さういふわけで講讀料滯納者への新聞は中止するほかない仕儀となつて居りますので此の段何卒事情御察しあらかじめ御諒承下さるやうに願ひ上げます。

ニューカナデアン

變り行く思想や境遇をよく調節し得る生々とした教育の必要さ

―『東部カナダに於ける印象』―

清 水 生

教育ご再定住

子供の教育に熱心な事に於ては日本人は何れの人種にも勝れてゐる。時に節約といふ程度に止まらず衣食まで犠牲にしてゞも、子弟には最高の教育を授ける事に努めて來た。そのお蔭で、高等教育を受けた者の率が一般カナダ人のそれに比して遙に高いのでその著書「日系加奈陀人」の中にヤング氏は「一世の經濟的地位を考へるならば夫れは驚くべき成績である」と言つてゐる。私も東部カナダと觀察して、日系二世の教育程度が一般白人と比較して決して劣らず或る方面には勝れてゐる事を見たのである。

日系人間には教育問題が斷ぐも重要視されてゐるのであるから、定住移動問題が起つた時にも、その問題が多くの父兄に想像以上に心配させたのは當然の事であつた。如何に多くの親達が、此の問題の爲めに移動の決心がつかずに、徒み迷つてゐたかを、今尚鮮かに思ひ出す。こんな理由で、子弟の教育を主としてアルバタやマニトバに移動した人々が多くあつた事は無理ない事であつた。今秋トロントやモントリオールに轉住した人人の中に左の如き事を言つたのがあつた。『我ら一世としてはインテリアタウンの生活に我慢出來ないでもないし或は住慣れない東部へ行くよりは安樂かも知れぬが子供の教育設備を考へる時にこゝに留まる事が出來なくなつた』と。

東部カナダで接した轉住家族は皆子弟の教育に關して滿足を表明してゐた。モントリオールのイ氏は言つた『私達の子供の行く學校の教師は實親切で、私達にまで居心地よくしてくれます。子供が病氣して休んだ時など、殆ど毎日のやうに見舞つてくれました』と。トロント市のオー氏夫妻は語られた『種々なる意味で當地へ來た事はよかつたと考へますが、子供の教育の事を考へますと尚一層さう思ひます。子供達は學校友達と親しくなつて人種的差別なんか少しもありません』と。『私たちは主に子供の教育を考へて當地に移動したのですが、よかつたと思ひます』とウイニペッグ市のエス氏は感謝して居られた。平原州の農村では學校が遠いのと、道路の悪いのに子供達が可哀想に感じると云ふ人があつた。

高等學校に關しては、各州またはその地方によつて條件が多少異つてゐる樣であつた。多くの場所では無月謝であるが、或都市では四弗か五弗位の月謝を課し、他住者の子供は何處も一年五十弗から百五十弗位授業料を徴收するようであつた。

昨年は、大學生が希望の大學に入學を許されず困つてゐた。或大學では斷然と入學を拒絶し、或大學ではその方針が確定せずして結局入學に間に合ふまでに確答しなかつた。アルバタ及びマニトバ兩大學では少數他の大學から轉入する事は許可したが、新入學は許さなかつた。それで大學生は多く私立及び教會經營の大學校に通學してゐた。然し本年になつて多くの大學が日系人にその門戸を開放したので、現在トロントにもモントリオールにも相當多くの大學生が通學してゐる筈である。私の旅行したのは夏季休暇中で在學生の數を調べる事は出來なかつたが、最近ウイニペグ市の武田英明君から左の如き通信があつた。『本年當マニトバ大學に九名の日系學生あり、二人は工科に、一人は工學豫科に二人は商科に、一人は醫學豫科に、二人は理科に、一人は科學豫科に籍を置いてゐます。本年この大學で八名の日系新入學生を許可する事になつてゐましたが結局六名しか來ませんでした』と。

大望を抱く多くの二世男女は、一方働きつゝ勉學してゐる。家庭に働きながら通學する女性もありアルマ・カレッジやアルバート・カレッジの如き專門學校に働きながら希望の科目を研究して居る女子もある。トロント市内の合同教會教師養成校で奨學金を受けて勉強してゐる二世女性二人あり、看護婦養成科には、ラモントに三人ポートアーサーに一人、グエルフに二人ある。男子には夏季中働いて儲けた學資で臨時仕事の收入を加へて大學や師範學校に通學する人々がある。夏季中は十二、三歲の子供でも仕事があり、相當に給料が得られると云つてゐた。又終日働きながら夜學校に通つてゐる青年男女も相當多くあるようだつた。

戰爭は多くの害惡を及ぼすが、又一方、平時には得られない眞理を明瞭にする事もある。教育に關しても、過去二ケ年の苦い經驗によつて多く教へられる點があつた。それを一々こゝに論ずる餘白を與へられてゐないが、その二、三を指摘して見たい。

教育は動的でなければならぬと云ふのが、その一つである。教育[illegible]現在の經驗が何時で[illegible]け多くの場合何時も固定的で[illegible]的に思想や、態度を[illegible]つけたものであつて、[illegible]ない。さうした教育は[illegible]の多い現代の世界には[illegible]妨げとなつても[illegible]絶えず變遷ゆく思想を[illegible]調節し得る生き[illegible]最も必要なのである。

職業教育の方面から[illegible]眼は何か職業を[illegible]成せしめられた[illegible]何時如何なる[illegible]機械の發明[illegible]本職が不必要に[illegible]その場合に[illegible]なる譯です。[illegible]を有してゐる人[illegible]職以上に[illegible]を多く見た。自分[illegible]時代に[illegible]め、雜育で[illegible]

[illegible]

移動二年目の冬を迎へて

マニトバ州ドミニオンシテー 三谷竹次郎

こゝに書いて見ることは僕の幼年時代即ち明治二十年頃の一事實で今だに頭の底に殘つてゐる失敗談であるが、之も讀む人によつては何かのお役にも立てば幸ひである。

それは『人の一代を成功に導くも失敗に終らすも教育の如何に因る』と云ふことであるのだが、僕が十歲から二十歲までの頃までの一般民衆に對する教育と云ふものは誠に幼稚なものであつて、義務教育としても今日の如く規則的に勵行されず、隨學校に行くも行かぬも自由と云つた風なものであつた。そこで貧乏人の子供達になると家政上學校に子供を送る事の出來ない家では、十二、三歳にもなると男女ともに夫々子守とか丁稚奉公とかに出されて家計の手助けをさせられたものだ。

そこで僕の家も御多分にもれず貧乏で僕は十歲の年に學校を止めさせられてしまひ、一二ケ年も成ところへ奉公させられたものだ。それから後は村の區長さんの息子とかお寺の坊さんとかへ夜學に通つて、漸く侍候見舞ぐらゐの手紙は曲りなりにも書ける程度になつた。その時分の夜學で敎はる書物は寺子屋式で、漢學的な國史略とか日本外史とか或は論語とか、棒讀みだけで何が何だかサッパリ判らない六ケしいものばかりであつた。

その頃の僕の頭に徹底した一文の中に『青年重ねて來らず、一日再び晨成り難し、時に及んで正に勉勵す可し、歳月は人を待たず』といふのがある。此の詩は確に人間を進歩させ成功に導く。其の當時も現在も的確な教訓であると僕は信ずるのであるが、こゝに又他の一文に曰く『人の一生は重荷を負ふて遠き道を行くが如し、急ぐ可からず』。此の文句はどうも變てこに思はれる。先の文句とは全然矛盾して居る正反對の意味にしか考へられん。學ぶものにとつては何れを是として、よいか何れを非としてよいか迷はさしむる實に危險な教へ方である。

こんな觀點で僕も其の所以を迷はされたらしい。きつと自分に勝手のよい後者の教訓を是と信じたものであらう。所謂『重荷を負ふて行くが如し、急ぐ可からず』式で、今勉強しなくとも急ぐ必要はない、今日は濟しても明日がある、今年は終つても來年がある、今度失敗しても次には――と云ふ工合に、士氣を養ふでもなく、結會を見るでもなく、自己萬能主義でぐづぐづして居るうちに、僕の方が先になり次から次にと追ひ越されて遂に生存競爭の敗殘者となり來る年も來る年も借金の重荷を負ふて遠き道をわたり、七十歲にも近き齡を重ねる今日、落着いたところはマニトバの荒野、世界中が我物であると威張つて見たところで今に行く廢物の體のみだ。斯く考へる時、如何に若き時代の教育が人生にとつて大切であるかを知るのである。

今日の如く昨日のものは新ならざる時に、急ぐべからず式ではならない。宜しく『飛行機にて空を飛ぶが如く『油斷すべからず』的に、青年たる者は[illegible]養ひ鍛錬して[illegible]にも現時の如き[illegible]厄介になつて[illegible]に近い[illegible]つとめてゐるのである。

次は本年の[illegible]

(平原州[illegible])

[illegible]

Eastern Impressions — *by Rev. R. Shimizu*

Educational Opportunities

Education Major Cause For Worry

Japanese parents are characterized by an exceptional eagerness for giving their children the best education available. Sometimes this eagerness went far beyond the ordinary. They sacrificed not only the common luxuries of life, but even their daily necessities such as food and clothing, in order that their sons and daughters might receive higher education. Thanks to this fact, the percentage of second generation Japanese receiving secondary and college education has been very high, "a remarkable achievement considering the economic position of their parents", as has been noted by Charles H. Young in his book "The Japanese Canadians". From my own observations in my recent trip East, I can say without much hesitation, that our young people who moved east of the Rockies stand well up to the average, if not very appreciatively above it, in their educational and cultural accomplishments.

It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that the question of education was one of the major causes which produced so much disturbance in the minds of the people in connection with the evacuation from the coast last year. I can still recall vividly, several pathetic instances of those days, where parents had to go through days of agonizing indecision in regard to evacuation because of this very question. It is quite natural under these circumstances, that many families moved into Alberta and Manitoba with the primary motive of giving their children an uninterrupted education. Some of those who moved recently to Toronto and Montreal from these Interior Towns told me that so far as they were concerned, they considered the life in these places not so intolerable, and might be more congenial than to live dispersed among strangers in unfamiliar circumstances; but when they considered the matter of their children's education and their future, they had to decide to go.

All the families with which I came into contact during my trip expressed satisfaction in the matter of their children's education. Mr. I. of Montreal, formerly of Marpole, told me thus: "The teachers of the school to which our children go (Protestant) are exceedingly kind. They try to do all they can to make us and our children feel at home in this community. When my boy had to stay away from school on account of a minor operation, his teacher visited him almost everyday." Mr. and Mrs. O. of Toronto, formerly of Vancouver, said: "For many reasons we feel it has been good for us to have come east, but when we think of the matter of our children's education, we feel particularly so. Our children associate with Occidental friends in and out of school and think nothing of racial differences."

"We came to Manitoba," said Mr. S. of Winnipeg, "primarily for the sake of our children's education, and we were not mistaken in this." In the prairie Provinces, especially in small farming communities, I heard of some hardships to children connected with the distance of the school from the home and with the difficult conditions of the roads; but then, it is the same for all children, and not confined to any racial group.

Universities Welcome Relocees

In regard to secondary education, conditions differed according to provinces, and in some cases, to municipalities. In some places, High School was free of tuition, but in others, a small fee of four to five dollars a month was being charged. In almost all places, non-residents were charged fees of about fifty to one hundred fifty dollars a year.

For the first year after evacuation, University students found it very difficult to enroll themselves in the institutions they desired. Some universities flatly refused to accept them; some were not able to arrive at any definite policy in regard to the matter, in time to do them any good; a few like the Universities of Alberta and Manitoba, admitted students transferred from the University of British Columbia, but no new students. Some of the students therefore, enrolled themselves in private and denominational colleges, such as McMaster University of Hamilton, and Sir George Williams College of Montreal. This year, however, many universities opened their doors to the Nisei, and both in Montreal and Toronto, there are quite a number of them enrolled. (It was in summer I visited those places, and I had no way of investigating the number.)

From Winnipeg comes good news, recently written to me by Robert Hikida: "There are at the local University (of Manitoba) nine Nisei students—Yoichi Kato, Sab Watanabe, Gus Hirano, Dick Matsui, Y. Okamura, Shoji Takahashi, Hideo Kawahara, M. Kawahara, and Robert Hikida. Two are taking engineering, one pre-engineering, two commerce, one pre-medicine, two science and one specialized science. This University was willing to admit eight new Nisei students, but only six new ones came in."

Must Make Education Dynamic

Many ambitious Nisei, both boys and girls, were acquiring for themselves education and training while working for their own living. Some were located in Occidental homes as school-girls; some were working in girls' colleges like Alma College of St. Thomas and Alberta College of Belleville, where they could take some courses of study they wished to follow. Two girls were given scholarships to study in the United Church Training School; and quite a number of girls were going to colleges or normal schools with the funds they saved during the summer months, supplementing it with income from part-time jobs. I was told that even boys of thirteen could get employment in summer and earn good wages. Then a large number of young people were availing themselves of the opportunities offered by night schools, of which there are many different kinds in most cities.

War with all its obvious evils, brings to light many valuable truths which are not so clear in time of peace. In regard to the matter of education, we have learned many things in the light of the experiences of the last few years. While I have no space to take up these points in detail, I wish to mention a few of them, which may be relevant to the question under discussion.

One of these is the importance of making our education DYNAMIC. So much of education has been mere habituation of ideas, attitudes and skills, mechanical and static. Such education is utterly inadequate to meet life's emergencies. It lacks adaptability. This accounts for the sorry fact we noticed often of late, of so many so-called educated people, finding it difficult to adapt themselves to rapidly changing circumstances, ideas, environments and needs, and suffering as "misfits". One way of keeping one's education dynamic is to be ACTIVE, instead of being merely passive, in the learning process, putting the most of one's initiative and active thinking into it. Another way is to keep on growing by persistent study and constructive thinking.

Another observation I wish to make in this connection is the need of an avocation, or even a hobby, which can be turned to a gainful vocation when necessity so dictates. We are living in an age of rapid transition; and one significant invention may at any time render our present vocation useless, and unnecessary. I saw in my trip many friends receiving high wages, in some cases higher than in pre-war times, because they happened to have some mechanical knowledge and skill acquired through their avocation or hobby. During my student days in New York, I earned at one time ten to fifteen dollars a day, only because I used to take an interest in electrical things in my high school days. Whatever jobs we may be in now, even if it may not be to our liking, the experience will not be totally meaningless. If we are wise and make the most of it, there is no knowing that one day the experience may turn out to be an unexpected salvation to us.

Speaking of experience, we are reminded of the most important part of our education, that of learning from life situations. In one respect, "All the world's a stage" as Shakespeare has said; but in another sense, life is a school. Through all kinds of experiences, we gain living, practical knowledge as well as deep insight and sober wisdom. These we cannot buy nor borrow; no institution can instill, nor text-book impart them to us. We have to acquire them for ourselves only through the school of experience, whose lessons and tests are often very difficult. Considered in this way, every experience of life, whether it be pleasant or painful, is another opportunity for the training of character, which after all, is the chief end of all education, and is the greatest asset for anybody.

"Then, welcome each rebuff
That turns earth's smoothness rough,
Each sting that bids nor sit nor stand but go!
Be our joys three-part pain!
Strive, and hold cheap the strain;
Learn, nor account the pang; dare, never grudge the throe!
—Robert Browning.

Personal Notes

Matsumoto-Kubo

The marriage took place at Taber, Alta, on November 25, of Miss Miyo Kubo to Mr. Yoshiaki Matsumoto of Taber. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Y. Kawamura at the home of Mr. T. Matsumoto. Mr. Masao Yamamoto was the baishakunin.

Kobayashi-Koyama

A wedding of wide interest took place in Okanagan Centre, B.C., when Atsuko, third daughter of Mr. E. Koyama, was joined in marriage to Mr. Masao Kobayashi, second son of Mr. and Mrs. Kizo Kobayashi. Rev. Y. Yoshioka read the nuptial rites on November 25. Baishakunins were Mr. and Mrs. E. Shishido.

Fukushima-Takahashi

The Picture Butte Buddhist Temple was the setting November 24 for the marriage of Tsuyako, third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Shoemon Takahashi of Magrath, Alta., to Mr. Fusagoro Fukushima, of Taber, Alta. Rev. Y. Kawamura officiated at the ceremony, and Rev. and Mrs. S. Ikuta were baishakunins.

Komatsu-Tsuji

Mr. and Mrs. Uyemon Tsuji announce the marriage of their third daughter, Nobuko, to Mr. Koshiro Komatsu of Montreal. Rev. Canon Powles officiated at the ceremony which took place on November 19.

* * *

THE ENGAGEMENT IS ANNOUNCED ......

The engagement of Chiyeko, first daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sutezo Nabata of Magna Bay, B.C., to Mr. Shoichiro Nakai of Vernon, B.C., was announced at a ceremony held on November 28. Mr. and Mrs. Heitaro Nabata are the baishakunins.

An inter-ghost town union is presaged with the announcement of the engagement November 20, of Ayako, first daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Michiro Kanitakahara of Bayfarm, Slocan, to Mr. Sheiji Omaye of New Denver, B.C. Mr. and Mrs. S. Ikenaga, Mr. and Mrs. S. Tobo are the baishakunins.

Democratic Treatment Will Bring Assimilation of Minority Groups

(Few, if any, short articles have ever covered so well the essential facts and principals to be considered in a discussion of Canada's "Japanese Problem" than that contributed to a recent issue of MacLean's Magazine by Angus MacInnis, the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation member of parliament for Vancouver East).

(Some clear common sense has discerned concrete fact through a welter of gossip, rumour and hearsay, assessed prejudice at its correct level, and observed that a just solution of the problem is eminently consistent with the principles of his democratic political philosophy. It has led him to pen these vital conclusions, re-published here from MacLean's.)

I am not only opposed to the "repatriation" proposal, but I am also opposed to any political, social or economic discrimination against persons of Oriental origin who are citizens of Canada by birth or naturalization. To make peace possible and, when achieved, permanent each country will have to deal with the problems of race and nationality within its own boundaries on a basis of justice and equality.

The Japanese who were removed from the British Columbia coast have taken their removal in good part. They realized the naturalness and the inevitability of the race prejudice against them. Many of them, though leaving British Columbia with regret, believe it to be in their own interest to settle in other provinces and are willing to co-operate to that end.

Steps, then, should be taken immediately to relocate some of them in the provinces in which they have already found employment and in some cases established homes. This is a problem for the whole of Canada and the provinces should assist the Federal Government. Once the war is over it will be impossible legally to restrict the right of movement of citizens of Canada in their own right, establish homes and means of livelihood in other provinces now there will be much less urge to return to return to British Columbia. British Columbia, however, will have to accept its share.

It must be remembered that persons of Japanese origin constitute only one in every 500 of the population. I wish it to be definitely and clearly understood that I favor the removal of all economic, social and political disabilities. Canadian born and naturalized Japanese voted in the recent Ontario elections. Is there any sound reason why they should not vote in every province on the same basis as other citizens? I cannot think of any.

ASSIMILATION POSSIBLE

It is said that the Japanese are an unassimilable people. I do not agree. We have made no attempt to assimilate those who came among us. Indeed, we put every obstacle possible in the way of social intercourse which must precede assimilation. Second and third generation Japanese in Canada and the United States differs strikingly in appearance from their parents. The difference of mental and spiritual outlook is even greater than the physical.

It is said that they won't intermarry with our people. When this statement is denied and it is likely to be: "Would you like to see your son or daughter marry a Jap?" Marriage is largely a matter of propinquity. If the social, economic and political barriers which now divides the races and accentuate race prejudice were removed there is no doubt but mixed marriage would increase. To me that question is not important enough to worry about. I am convinced that it will work out if given time under the conditions I have suggested. It is said that Abraham Lincoln, when asked if he would marry a negro woman, said:

"I do not understand that because I do not want a negro woman for a slave, I must necessarily want her for a wife. My understanding is that I can just let her alone."

In the same way a person might not want to marry a Japanese, but that is no good reason for wishing to deprive the Japanese Canadian of his moral and legal right to vote.

To conclude, I advocate granting to those of Japanese origin in Canada all the rights and privileges that I have, on the sole basis that they are human beings. To deny them one iota of the rights and privileges enjoyed by, I shall say, individuals of the race to which I belong would be a denial of the brotherhood of man; a denial to fellow humans of rights and privileges which I enjoy for no better reason than that assertion on my part of the superior race theory for the eradication of which from the minds of men our young men are dying all manner of death in every part of the world. This world can only be at peace when all its people are FREE and EQUAL.

CARD OF THANKS

Mr. and Mrs. K. Takagi and family of New Denver wish to extend their sincere thanks and appreciation to many friends for their acts of kindness, messages of sympathy and beautiful floral offerings during their sorrow in the loss of their son and brother, Arthur Toshio Takagi.

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Vancouver Nisei Medical Student Is Toronto Varsity Lacrosse Wizard

TORONTO, Ont. — In a by-lined feature story, The Varsity, University of Toronto student newspaper of Nov. 30, gave ten inches of publicity to a former Vancouver Nisei and University of British Columbia graduate for his "outstanding athletic record."

He is Harry "Gruff" Nikaido, third year medical student, whose ability with the lacrosse stick earned him the headline description of "Varsity's Lacrosse Wizard."

Wrote the student reporter, Betty-June McKenzie:

"Five foot three of dynamite, weight approximately 140 lbs., the Japanese Canadian student told The Varsity yesterday that he had been playing lacrosse since he was twelve. He is now known as the University's top ranking box lacrosse player. Harry Nikaido is his name, and he has one of the most outstanding athletic records in the University.

EXTREMELY MODEST

"Harry, shy and extremely modest, is a student in third year Meds. When we approached him he was studying for his finals which are in the offing. Despite this he was willing to take time off for the interview.

'Maybe you'd like me to give you the line-up for an all-star lacrosse team,' he suggested.

"This lad from Vancouver should know good lacrosse players, for he is well-known to the lacrosse fans as the 'only man who can score a goal with five Schoolmen on his neck.' 'I saw him do it,' said his pal, Mouse Fielding.

"Harry got his B.A. (pre-med) at the University of British Columbia, where he manifested his athletic ability.

"He participates in practically all University sports. Besides excelling in lacrosse, he plays a brilliant game of basketball, his favorite sport, and a good game of water-polo, volleyball, or soccer. He played on the Varsity English Rugby team in the 1942-3 season."

Native Indians Decry Taxation Without Vote

CAMPBELL RIVER, B.C. — The fourteenth annual convention of the Native Brotherhood of B.C. at Cape Mudge Indian Reserve, entered its third day today with the presentation of resolutions, many of them complaints against government Indian policy from reserves all over B.C. reports the Province.

Andy Paull, Vancouver, organizer and business agent of the brotherhood, yesterday, in a spirited two-hour address, called upon B.C. Indians for a revival of the traditional fighting spirit to bring about freedom from taxation.

"The government makes us pay income tax because they say we are British subjects, but when we demand the privilege of voting, or seek old age pension, they say, "Oh, you're just Indians, wards of the government.'"

"The trouble, he said, is that, with the exception of Indian agents and missionaries, "no one gives a hang about the Indians."

Previous to 1942, no Indians had to pay income tax. The taxation was introduced without constitutional authority, Mr. Paull said.

TORONTO.—"No war in this Kingdom" is the caption given by the Toronto Globe and Mail to a recently published picture showing three small boys "raptly attentive to the relation of the thrilling adventures of Snow White." The boys were of three racial origins—Japanese, English and Chinese, and were photographed at the story-telling hour for children in the Regina Public Library.

Tokyo-Bound Teia Maru Was Not Too Comfortable

VANCOUVER, B.C.—One thing that repatriates returning to Canada laugh about is when they think of the Japanese repatriates with whom they exchanged ships at Mormugao, the Canadian Press said.

"They came off the ship Gripsholm, cheering and shouting," one of them said, "but it was a different story when we saw them later on the Teia Maru," said the report.

The Japanese women were put to work immediately cleaning the ship. It was also reported that the women slept in the hold while the men had the bunks on the upper deck.

Dr. C. G. Hori On Staff Of Montreal Hospital

MONTREAL, P. Q.—Dr. George C. Hori, former Vancouver surgeon has moved this month to Montreal with his parents after a three-months stay at Neys in Northern Ontario.

Dr. Hori is continuing research work at McGill University while working as a staff surgeon at St. Mary's Hospital and also maintaining a practise among the Japanese resident in the Quebec city.

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Salted Salmon:	50 lbs. 9.25
	100 lbs. 18.50

Prices on Beans, Herrings and Salmon are F.O.B. Vancouver. Shipping charges extra

△メールオーダーを御利用下さい

■男子用仕事着‖▲ウールソックス五十仙・八十五仙 [illegible]

[illegible]

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— Powell St. Vancouver, B.C.

(Operated by the Custodian under control of P. S. Ross & Sons)

KASLO WOODCUTTERS SEEK RAISE IN WOOD PRICE

KASLO, B.C.—A request for an increase in the contract price paid by the government for fuelwood was placed before A. W. Eastwood, Security Commission general manager, by workers at Kaslo. In making the request, the men pointed out that they had accepted a cut in the contract price, upon being assured that the government would supply suitable machinery which would step up production considerably. The machinery, however, has not been entirely supplied, and what has been provided is inefficient and continually breaking down. They asked for a price which would bring their earnings in line with day wages paid crews at New Denver and Slocan.

Clubs, Parties, Concerts Feature Life at El Cee Hi

Three months have gone since the new term of the Lemon Creek High School has started but in that short time, many improvements have been made. Through the work of the members of the Staff and the Students' Council, the school has become better organized with a system of prefects, librarians, and monitors.

Four clubs have been organized; Journalism, Music and Drama, Chess and Checker, and Oratorical. These clubs are making great progress under their respective heads.

At Hallowe'en, music, drama, spooks, and corn were all thrown together to make our party a great success. At this time, the Harmonica Quartette, led by Akira Matsubayashi, made their debut by playing for us their versions of several popular pieces.

FAREWELL FETE

On November 12th, an evening of singing, dancing, and entertainment, supplied by the Music and Drama Club, symbolized the farewell for our popular Maths. teacher, Yutaka Murase, and several of the students who have left us since to make their homes in the east. Taking Yutaka's place is Mr. Raye who comes each weekend from New Denver to coach the Mathematics students.

This school, though lacking in many of the conveniences we have enjoyed in our former schools, gives us an opportunity of furthering our education. This would not have been possible except through the hard work of those who organized it and through the full co-operation of all the students.

ACROSS CANADA

Southern Farmers Find Alberta Northland Is God's Own Country

By "PAUL BUNYAN"

SLAVE LAKE, Alta.—Two hundred miles northwest of Edmonton is the little town of Slave Lake, nestled in the heart of Alberta's northern spruce belt. Into the town recently, much to the interest and curiosity of the 200-odd citizens of the village, came our group of seventy-three erstwhile sugar beeters from the evacuee farms of Southern Alberta. All winter long, until next May, we'll be turning out essential lumber and storing up experiences to relate to the folks back home.

During the middle of November, Mr. Dixon Taylor of Chisholm, Alta., came to the Security Commission in Lethbridge, requesting about 80 Japanese Canadian workers for the Chisholm Sawmills Ltd.

ADVENTURE CALLS

Hearing that the place was up at Lesser Slave Lake, we all had the impression of a snow-bound, cold, bleak desolate place. However, within a week, through the co-operation of the Security Commission, 73 men had volunteered to go. They are mostly young fellows, interested in adventure.

Aside from the cooking staff of four, who left a couple days ahead, we took leave of Lethbridge Thursday evening, Nov. 25, on two special coaches. With a brief stop-over at Calgary, we reached Edmonton, the Albertan capital, at 6:30 Friday morning. There an "alert" Canadian Press correspondent immediately filed a story describing us as the advance guard of "500 Japanese internees from B.C. internment camps going under guard to Alberta woods operations." PHOOEY!

The influx of American soldiers with vast quantities of equipment for the Alaska Highway certainly gives one the impression that Edmonton is an American metropolis.

NEVER SAW JAPANESE

We left Edmonton Friday evening, and reached Slave Lake about 4:00 o'clock Saturday morning. Much to our surprise, the expected snow-covered, cold, desolate place was quite brown, warm and full of people. It looked as if the whole town, most of whom had never seen a Japanese person, was out to welcome us. We were taken in passenger cars instead of trucks to our camp about nine miles south from the town, where the cook-staff had a hot meal ready for us.

The buildings are all made of logs and quite warm, and equipped with electric lights. There are 73 Japanese and about a dozen others in the camp, and we all eat together in the mess-hall. The cooks are Japanese and the food good and plentiful. Imagine the cook telling us that we ate a whole cow for dinner one day. There is a company store that supplies most of our requirements.

EVERYBODY BUSY

The mill is being overhauled at present but everybody is busy making a new bunkhouse, bath-house, building roads and undercutting trees. After the trees are undercut, they are felled by a power saw that cuts a tree 20 inches in diameter in 30 seconds. The trees are mostly spruce with odd jack pines or balsams. The largest average trees are two feet in diameter, but they are as thick as hairs on a dog's back.

This is God's country compared to the barren, windswept, bald-headed prairie of the South. The trees, the hills, the lakes, and the creeks! What do they mean to you, our dear prairie gophers.

Manitoba Niseiettes Again Organized For Winter in Winnipeg

WINNIPEG. — Once again the winter season has brought activities to Winnipeg. After the long and strenuous beet season some new but mostly familiar faces were to be seen.

The Manitoba Niseiettes held their annual election on November 25th, at the local Y. W. C. A., with following results:

Margaret Inouye, president; Yuriko Sugimoto, vice-president (also convenor for Red Cross work); Ardith Nakashima, recording secretary; Molly Enta, corresponding secretary; Alice Nakauchi, treasurer; and Amy Mitani, social work.

Alice Nakauchi was elected as club representative to the Greater Winnipeg Y. W. C. A., and Molly Enta was chosen delegate to the Manitoba Japanese Committee.

Julia Matouskova was a guest of the committee at a supper at the Mall on Dec. 2nd. She is Programme and Educational secretary of the National Y. W. C. A. in Toronto.

We wish to thank Miss Margaret Davison who is once again taking the task of supervising our club.

Re-Allocees In November

The following is the list of Japanese from B.C. who relocated to the Eastern Provinces during the month of November:

MONTREAL: From Lemon Creek—Hideo Yoshikuni, Iwao Kimura, Kanao Kimura, Masayoshi Ogura, Takashi Watanabe, George Tanabe, Teruo Kiyonaga, Nobuo Ogura, Mitsuru Yoshikuni, Masayoshi Yoshikuni, Yukio Uno, Fumio Tonegawa, Tsuruye Ito, Ritsuko Suefuji, Sumiko Tanaka, Haruko Tanaka, Kazuko Tanaka, Kuniyuki Tanaka, Shoji Tanaka (the preceding four are minors), Jitaro Tanaka, Ayako Tanaka, Louise Tanaka, George Tanaka, Marina Tanaka, Richard Tanaka, Isabel Tanaka, (The preceding five are minors), Akuri Tanaka, Seiko Inamoto, Masaji Inamoto, Shizuko Inamoto.

From Slocan—Nobuko Tsuji, Katsuyoshi Nakashima, Toshio Miyamoto, Masumi Toyota, Yoshia Toyota, Chiyoso Ichiyen, Henry Minoru Ichiyen (minor), Riki Endo.

Rogers. — Kiyo Tamura, Kiyoshi Naka[illegible], Shizuo Kebuchi.

McGillivray Falls — Matsu Nishizawa, Otojiro Nishizawa, Jiro Nishizawa (minor). Vernon — Chiy[illegible] Kawahara, Kiyoshi Kaneda. New Denver — Mitsa Tamura.

FORT WILLIAM: From Slocan — [illegible] Yano, Hitomi Yamada, Zo[illegible] Hori, Isamu Yano, Hidetoshi Masuda, Yasuyoshi Yokota, M[illegible] Tanaka, M[illegible] Terakita, M[illegible] Terakita, M[illegible] Senoh[illegible], Koji Goto, Masakazu Yamada, [illegible] Tateyama, Yasuyuki Yamada, Hiroshi Kawaguchi, Osamu Fujiwara, T[illegible] Yoshida, K[illegible] Kosumi, Tsunetsugu Ikeda, G[illegible] Kawaguchi, Kan Hotta, Kiyomi Shimizu, Yoshinobu Muranaka, Toshiyuki Muranaka.

HAMILTON: Lemon Creek—Yutaka Murase, Tadashi Nagao, Kunio Ikeno, Hitoshi Ikeno, Susumu Goromaru, Kenichi Hashimoto, Yukie Koyamagi, Mitsue Koyanagi (minor). New Denver—Sumiye Kondo, Shimio Kondo, Matsuye Kondo. Vernon—Hideo Takimoto. Tashme — Mika Fukushima. Slocan—Shinichi Sato.

ST. THOMAS: From Tashme — Masaharu Moritsugu, Shizuko Moritsugu, Harvey Moritsugu, Ken Moritsugu, Eileen, June, Yoko, Osamu, Tadashi Moritsugu (The preceding five are minors). Greenwood — Tsuyoshi Akai, Naohiko Sakamoto. Slocan — Kazuo Takayesu. Kelowna — Jinya Ogawa.

TORONTO: Slocan — Minoru Akiyama, Shukichi Noguchi, Kiichi Noguchi, Mitsujiro Noguchi. Tashme: Teruo Hagino, Minoru Hagino, Rinzo Hagino, Sanaye Hagino (minor). Greenwood — Kimi Maeda, Gisaburo Maeda. Kelowna: Gora Sakai, Kaslo—Kazuhiko Arai.

BRANTFORD: From Lemon Creek — [illegible] Tamura, Tatsuya Tanaka, Sadao Tanaka, Minoru Tanaka, Kiyoshi Tanaka, [illegible] Tanaka (The preceding four are minors). Slocan—Hiroshi Tanaka, Shizuo Tanaka. Sandon — Kiichi Nagahara, Miyeko Nagahara.

PORT CREDIT: From Lemon Creek Masayuki Uyeraka, Toshio Inamoto, Shigeru Niinaka, Kiyoshi Muraki, Susumu Kozai, George Kawasaki, Kinichi Kawasaki, Ichiro Nakagawa. Notch Hill—Yoshitaro Tabuki.

GRIMSBY: Lemon Creek — Takayuki Matsumura, Izumi Taniyama. SCHREIBER: Vancouver — Eiki Kawano. GUELPH: Taft—Hiroshi Terakawa. S. ONT.: Taylor Lake—Katsumi Morikawa.

"COMMISSION"

(Continued from Page 1)

Pacific line.

DIRECT TO NEYS

Last summer, under arrangements effected through Graham Pipher, Northern Ontario supervisor, considerable preparations to establish a settlement for both single men and married men with families at Neys were projected by the company. It also employs a large number of second generation workers at a subsidiary concerns in Fort William, Ont., the Great Lakes Sawmill Company.

The Neys settlement, however, is expected to be developed along the lines of a manning pool, similar to the camp at Schreiber, from which workers may later proceed to more diversified or suitable employment in eastern Canada.

TRAVEL RESTRICTED

A general ban is also being placed on visits likely to tax overloaded transportation facilities during the Christmas season, the Security Commission manager said. This ban will be in effect from December 13 to January 6, and it conforms to the general program of restricting civilian travel during the Christmas period for the benefit of servicemen.

RED LETTER DAY in Winnipeg ... the Yuletide Banquet and Dance of Manitoba Nisei, Dec. 28, 6:30 p.m., St. Charles Hotel, Winnipeg. Admission by Reservation; $1.50 per person. Tickets from Miss Molly Enta, 17 Edmonton Street, Winnipeg (Phone 27324) or Harold Hirose, 65 Kate St., (Phone 21434).